

FOUR GREAT POWERS ACCEPT THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS; DELEGATES BEGIN DRAFTING TERMS OF NAVAL AGREEMENT; TWO FORMULAS FOR PACIFIC ADJUSTMENT ARE PREPARED

ARRESTED ON LINER AS SELLER OF BONDS FROM MAIL ROBBERY

Bert R. Chapman of Boston
Trained to Pier by Postal
Inspectors.

IN LOS ANGELES CASE

Officials Hope to Clear Big
Holdup in New York by
Disclosures.

Postal inspectors went aboard the
Aquitania half an hour before the
liner sailed yesterday and from Cabin
C-19, first class, plucked Bert R.
Chapman, a young man who was born
and lives in Boston. The ship went on
to Cherbourg without him.

Chapman spent last night in the
West Thirtieth street police station.
This morning he will be arraigned be-
fore United States Commissioner Hef-
cock and charged with having mar-
shaled in Boston \$10,000 worth of bonds
which were part of the loot of a
\$400,000 mail robbery accomplished in
Los Angeles on March 8 last.

This robbery was done in substan-
tially the same manner as the record
one of October 24 in New York, in
which the loss was more than \$2,000,
000. In both cases a mail wagon was
forced into a side street by armed
highwaymen in touring cars.

The Post Office Department has rea-
son to believe that at least part of the
proceeds of the Los Angeles holdup were
carried from California to Chicago by
airplane. It does not think that the Los
Angeles robbers and the New York rob-
bers were the same men, but has a theory
that they may have used the same agents
in trying to turn stolen securities into
cash. It regards the capture of Chap-
man as important and has some evidence
which will not appear when he is ar-
raigned on the specific \$10,000 charge.

Traced to Ship and Arrested.

Chapman asserts his innocence. In
the course of several hours' questioning
yesterday in the investigation offices in
the main Post Office he made several
statements which will be checked up.

The transaction which caused Chap-
man's arrest took place in Boston on
June 15. It is alleged that he disposed
of \$5,000 worth of Chicago, Burlington
and Quincy Railroad bonds to a Boston
bank and \$5,000 of foreign securities, in-
cluding those of France and Sweden,
elsewhere. The Government has recovered
the C. B. & Q. bonds but not the others.

Chapman's home is 124 Chelsea street,
East Boston. Federal agents were
watching him for some time. When he
came to the ship, he was taken to the
pier and a passport for France, England,
Austria and other European countries
and a forged passport for the Aquitania,
which he thought it was about time to
take him. He bought his ticket to Boston
on November 6 and came to New York
on Saturday. Post Office Inspector
George Cellar, who came East from Los
Angeles last month, and Inspectors Clark
Webster and Thomas Butler boarded the
Aquitania half an hour before sailing
time with a private detective, who had
been trailing Chapman.

Women Appear Too Late.

After the departure from the pier of
the inspectors and Chapman two well
dressed women called at the ticket desk
at the foot of West Fourteenth street
and asked for Chapman. One of the
women had a little boy with her. She
said that her party were friends of
Chapman and had gone to the pier for
the double purpose of seeing him off
and letting the boy see a big liner. They
could not believe the Boston man had
been taken off, but they went to the
main Post Office and there verified it
through the inspectors.

Federal agents said that the younger
woman, who seemed to be about 25
years old, was Mrs. Charles Solomon of
Boston. The identity of the other, who
was between 35 and 40 years old, they
did not disclose. Mrs. Solomon and her
husband had known Chapman for some
time. It was said, the other woman only
a few days. Neither woman is in any
way under suspicion.

Dorson, Nov. 15.—Bert A. Chap-
man, arrested in New York to-day on a
charge of disposing of securities stolen
from a mail truck in Los Angeles, was
known in this city as Albert Kaplan,
the police said to-night. They asserted
that to-morrow officers would endeavor
to recover some of the bonds, which they
believed to be in the vaults of a trust
company in this city.

Chapman's friends in East Boston re-
ferred to him as "the young man of
mystery" because he was always reticent
as to his sources of income. He
left his home there last Saturday, tell-
ing his parents that he was going to
Europe on a business trip.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants
Advertising will be found on Page 12.—Adv.

Close Opera at Moscow to Keep Schools Open

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The Soviet
Central Executive Commit-
tee is considering closing
the Grand Opera here, which the
Moscow Soviet has been operating,
because of a two billion ruble
monthly deficit. The reason for
closing the opera would be to pay
4,000 school teachers, who are
closing the schools because they
have not been paid.

GIRL, 19, IS INDICTED IN GARBE MURDER

Accused of Luring Former
Sweetheart to Death at
Hands of Rival.

YOUTH ALSO IS HELD

Gussie Humann, Youngest
Woman to Be Thus Charged
in Queens County.

Indictments charging murder in the
first degree were handed up by the
Queens County Grand Jury yesterday
against Miss Gussie Humann, 19, and
John Libasi, 20 years old, who were
arrested during the investigation of
the killing of Harry D. Garbe, son of
Anton Garbe, former Deputy Sheriff of
Queens. Miss Humann is the youngest
woman ever charged with a capital
crime in Queens and the announce-
ment she had been indicted and must
face trial with Libasi, given out by
Assistant District Attorney Henry
Vollmer, caused a sensation. It was
made known the cases are to be rushed
to trial.

Garbe, whose home was at 1415
Chester avenue, Ozone Park, was a
former sweetheart of Miss Humann,
the police reported soon after the in-
vestigation began. He was found dy-
ing from bullet wounds on a lonely
part of Woodhaven Boulevard on Oc-
tober 27, and several days later he
died in Mary Immaculate Hospital,
Jamaica. He was 23 years old.

Detectives who questioned Garbe said
he told them Miss Humann was with
him when he was murdered. They said
also he had accused her of leading him
to the spot where his assailants were
concealed. According to the detectives
Garbe told them he was escorting the
girl along the boulevard when two men
stepped in front of him from behind a
bush at the side of the road. They
drew two pistols, both of which took
one in his right lung and the other in his
stomach.

The police have given considerable
attention to an investigation of and an
attempt to trace a mysterious telephone
call which Garbe talked of while in a
delirium a few hours before his death.
They think this may have been con-
nected in some way with the shooting.
It was only a few hours after the
shooting that Miss Humann and Libasi
were arrested. The police went to the
home of the girl's parents at 124 Hatch
avenue, Ozone Park, but she was not
found. Libasi was not at the home of
his parents, 72 Troutman street, but he
was found at a dance in the Ridgewood
section and Miss Humann was with him.
They denied they knew anything about
the attack on Garbe.

More than 700 persons were assembled
in front of the Jamaica Police Court
yesterday afternoon to hear the case
when they were taken there for a
hearing. There were a dozen policemen
on hand to keep order. Miss Humann
and Libasi were hurried into court with
him in a motor patrol and returned
to the patrol to be taken to the jail
without having been arraigned. They
were hurried to Long Island City, where
they were held in a police station. As
they were escorted to the patrol Li-
basi and Miss Humann covered their
faces with handkerchiefs. She was
crying.

LAW TO BAR CIGARETTES TO WOMEN IS URGED

National Council of Women
Looks to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Resolutions
urging legislation which would prohibit
the sale of cigarettes to women and
calling for a better standard of dress
were adopted to-day by the National
Council of Women.

Other resolutions passed condemned
lynchings and mob rule and endorsed
the Rogers bill, now before Congress,
which provides that American women mar-
rying foreigners shall have the right to
decide whether their American citizen-
ship shall be retained.

It was announced that a memorial
room in the Victory Memorial Building
recently dedicated by President Harding
in Washington is to be set aside in
honor of the memory of Susan B. An-
thony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and
May Wright Sewall, three of the found-
ers of the National Council of Women,
and Frances E. Willard and Rachael P.
Avery, two of its earliest members.

JUDGE BLEAKLEY TO RESIGN.
City Judge William Bleakley of Yen-
kers will resign office on December 1
with a view of being appointed suc-
cessor to County Judge Frank L. Young
of Ossining, Judge Young goes from the
Westchester County Court to the
Supreme Court on January 1 and it has
been generally understood that Gov.
Nathan Miller will name Judge Bleak-
ley to succeed him.

JAPANESE TO PRESS LANSING PACT TO GET ADVANTAGE IN CHINA

Say 'Special Interests' in
Asia Are Same as Ours
in North America.

DANGERS IN CONSORTIUMS

Sides Are Lining Up for Far
Eastern Problems at Par-
ley To-morrow.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.
With the machinery prepared to deal
with the question of the limitation of
naval armaments the arms conference
will take up the Far Eastern prob-
lem to-morrow. Both the United
States and Japan are prepared with
concrete plans for dealing with this
question, while China has a plan of
her own so far as this country is con-
cerned.

China's two chief delegates, Dr. Al-
fred Soe, Minister to the United
States, and Dr. Wellington Koo, Min-
ister to Great Britain, went over the
Chinese question to-day with Chou
Tzu-Chi, former Minister of Finance,
who arrived to-day from Peking with
the latest directions of the Peking
Government. He is not a delegate,
but will act as financial and communi-
cations adviser.

Governments Observe Secrecy.
The Chinese plan was held in abeyance
pending the arrival of Mr. Chou, who
had purposely remained in Peking to
bring with him the latest reactions of
the Peking Government.

On the eve of the meeting of the
committee on Far Eastern questions it
is possible to trace the general con-
flict of the positions that will be taken
by the governments. Their details are
shrouded in the same secrecy which
guards the American position on the
limitation of naval armaments.

Japan is planning to make a proposal
to the committee, which her spokes-
men believe will go far toward con-
vincing doubters of Japan's intention
to remove from herself the suspicion of
being overbearing. One of the diplo-
matic mysteries of the Far Eastern ques-
tion is regarded as the large card
in the diplomatic development of Japan's
position in this double barreled confer-
ence and is for commercial advantages
such as are suggested by spheres of in-
fluence, commercial advantages con-
tained in monopolistic privileges in con-
nection with methods of communica-
tion—the elimination of any special polit-
ical advantage such as may be contained
in the Sino-Japanese military agreement
of 1917 and other secret agreements or
agreements of two-thirds demands,
and more detailed developments of this
idea.

The general position of the United
States toward China and the Far East-
ern question generally may be summed
up in the policy of "open door" and the
preservation of the territorial integrity
of both China and Russia. In its inter-
pretation of the open door the American
delegation will mean equal opportunity
for all in the commerce of China and
the preservation of the territorial integrity
of both China and Russia. In its inter-
pretation of the open door the American
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for all in the commerce of China and
the preservation of the territorial integrity
of both China and Russia.

Secretary Hughes made it clear in a
recent letter to the Chinese Minister that
he does not interpret the Lansing-Hilli
agreement as giving to Japan or her na-
tionals any superior rights in China, nor
any other advantage than that of prop-
riety so far as her national defense is
concerned.

The constructive position which the
American delegation will take toward
the China question is a guarded secret.
It is realized that China is the sick man
of the East in a more definite sense than
Turkey ever was. There is only the
semblance of a government—the recog-
nized one at Peking and the unrecog-
nized one at Canton. Military governors
or military control of the provinces, col-
lect the taxes and are growing rich
through the process of "squeeze" while
the Peking Government is forced to de-
pend on the concessions to which the
Japanese are entitled. It is realized
that some action must be taken to bring
cohesion out of this anarchy—some
semblance of centralization in the finan-
cial control of the country so foreign
capital may be invested safely in its
development.

The consortium plan of handling in-
ternational loans to China involving
control of the concessions to which the
money is to be lent is the most popu-
lar one under consideration, but it is
realized that this means joint interna-
tional action in China, a possibility
that suggests its own difficulties to the
Harding Administration.

It is this difficulty which is sensed
by the Japanese delegates and probably
will furnish the basis of their pro-
gramme. Underlying the entire Japanese
programme is the patent desire to clear
the slate of misunderstandings with the
Government, plus the Japanese policy

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Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Stop Work on Warships, Says House Resolution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (As-
sociated Press).—A resolu-
tion directing the Secretary
of the Navy to stop work and ex-
penditures on nine battleships and
six battle cruisers in various stages
of construction at private and Gov-
ernment shipyards was introduced
to-day by Representative Britten
of Illinois, ranking Republican on
the House Naval Committee.

The battleships named were the
Colorado, Washington, West Vir-
ginia, South Dakota, Indiana, Mon-
tana, North Carolina, Iowa and
Massachusetts, the battle cruisers
Lexington, Constellation, Saratoga,
Ranger, Constitution, and United
States.

BRAND PLANS EARLY LAND ARMS APPEAL

Will Tell America and Other
Powers France Must Be Pro-
tected From Foes.

NEEDS NO ITALY TREATY

Germany to Be Named Prob-
ably in Speech in Parley,
Perhaps on Friday.

By RALPH COURTNEY.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.
Premier Briand of France will not
wait for Great Britain or Italy to call
for a reduction of the French land
armaments, but will himself bring the
matter before the conference and get
ahead of those who were planning to
call up the subject. He said to-night
he probably would speak before the
conference this week, perhaps on Fri-
day, and it is expected he will present
the case of his country so far as
armies are concerned.

There is, of course, no intimation of
the tenor of the Premier's speech, but
it is generally understood here that he
will tell America and the other Powers
in the conference that France cannot
reduce her land forces unless she re-
ceives positive guarantees against for-
eign aggression, particularly from
Germany. Documents probably will be
quoted by the Premier to show that Ger-
many is still the foe of France and
would proceed against the French at the
first opportunity of lessening of
vigilance.

No Agreement With Italy.

Premier Briand was asked to-night
about the report that France and Italy
had reached an agreement, but he re-
plied:

"There is no agreement between us;
there is no need for any." With the
Italians is "harshness" with the
Italians. In his speech before the con-
ference this morning, the French Pres-
ident never once mentioned Italy. Diplo-
mats whisper that this was a studied
reply to the report spread abroad yester-
day by the Italians. The Italian Em-
bassy stated last night that they
and the French had agreed to vote to-
gether on all points. One of the diplo-
matic mysteries of the conference is why
this news was given out. If it was in
order to help bring about agreement
which the Italian report referred to, it
has slightly failed in its object.

"The composition of the naval com-
mittee," echoed M. Briand this evening
when asked how this body would be con-
stituted.

"There will be Admiral de Bon for
France," he replied, "Admiral Beatty
for Britain, Admiral Kato and—er—the
Admiral accompanying the Italian dele-
gation."

M. Briand had forgotten the Italian
Admiral's name, although he was able
to add that Monsieur Roosevelt would
preside over this body.

Gossip says the Italians would like to
set themselves up with the French on a
basis of equality, but France presum-
ably has other ideas about the matter.

France Wants Eight Ships.

In naval circles the Italians are re-
ported as asking for a fleet of 200,000
tons which would be to give them ap-
proximately the same tonnage as France
with her divided coastline. At present
the French have seven capital ships and
the Italians five, and therefore it is
difficult for the French to see why
Italy's fleet should be so greatly in-
creased. The French think the Italians
should be contented with six capital
ships if the French have eight.

I asked M. Briand to-night what he
had in mind as the French quota of
"eight ships."

BRITAIN REPORTED WILLING TO ASSURE PHILIPPINE DEFENCE

Would Eliminate a Possible
Obstacle to Settlement
of Far East Problems.

HEAVY BURDEN TO VANISH

Agreement Satisfactory to the
Nations at Conference Is
Being Considered.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.
Great Britain is reported to be will-
ing to insure the defence of the
Philippines under some Far Eastern
arrangement which may be found sat-
isfactory to the nations represented
at the arms conference. This im-
portant intelligence lifts a great
burden from the negotiations and
greatly augments the chances of a
successful settlement.

America has no naval bases per-
mitting her easily to defend her
Pacific islands and therefore Brit-
ain's offer changes the aspect of the
Far Eastern problems. Britain is
about to establish a great naval base
in the eastern hemisphere at Singa-
pore.

From this base the defence of the
Philippines can be undertaken by
her with comparative ease. By her
offer Britain also has removed a pos-
sible obstacle to Mr. Hughes's pro-
gramme for the limitation of arma-
ments.

Great Britain is thought to be un-
willing to abandon the Anglo-Japa-
nese alliance because she feels it to
be a point of honor not to do so. At
the same time she desires to offer
guarantees that this alliance is not
directed in any way against America.
Her willingness to guarantee the de-
fence of the Philippines is presum-
ably offered as a guarantee that she
will not fight against America.

Manila, situated on toward the north-
ern end of the Philippine Islands group
is 1,312 miles from Nagasaki, Japan.
Formosa, a Japanese possession, is only
600 miles from Manila.

The Island of Yap, over which Japan
and the United States have carried on
much diplomatic correspondence, is a
little more than 1,400 miles from Manila
and more than 2,000 in a straight line
from the proposed British naval base site,
Yap is only about 1,600 miles from
Japan.

ROOSEVELT IS HEAD OF ADMIRALS' BOARD

Beatty and Kato Also Are on
Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Associated
Press).—Decision was reached at an
executive meeting of the Committee on
Limitation of Armaments to-day
to appoint a commission of Admirals
from each delegation to draft a report
on naval armaments. The report will
deal with details under the plan broached
by Secretary Hughes, which already has
been accepted in principle.

The following statement was issued
by Secretary Hughes at the close of the
meeting:

"The first meeting of the Commit-
tee on Limitation of Armaments was
held at the Pan-American Building
at 4 P. M.

There were present the delegates
of the United States of America, the
British Empire, France, Italy and
Japan, with a secretary for each
delegation, and the secretary-general
of the conference, who was
chosen secretary of the committee.

"A subcommittee composed of one
technical naval adviser for each of
the five Powers was constituted to
take under immediate advisement the
questions raised by the proposal of
the United States for a limitation of
naval armaments, and to report to the
committee from time to time the
progress of their deliberations. The
subcommittee is composed of the fol-
lowing: Col. Roosevelt, Admiral
Beatty, Vice-Admiral De Bon, Vice-
Admiral Acton and Vice-Admiral
Kato, with full power of substitution
for each adviser. At the suggestion
of Mr. Balfour it was agreed that
Col. Roosevelt should act as chair-
man of this subcommittee. The com-
mittee adjourned to meet at the call
of the chairman."

PROGRESS OF THE DAY IN ARMS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

GREAT BRITAIN, Japan, Italy and France accepted in principle
the sweeping American proposal for reduction of naval arma-
ments.

Five technical naval experts, one from each of the Powers in con-
ference, were selected to analyze and report on the reduction pro-
gramme.

Japan, China, America and Great Britain prepared for to-day's
discussion of the Far Eastern problem, each nation keeping its pro-
gramme of suggestions secret.

Text of the Addresses Accepting Hughes Proposal for Navy Cuts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Associated Press).—Following are the speeches
delivered to-day by Mr. Balfour, Baron Kato, Premier Briand and Senator
Schanzer, with the response of Secretary Hughes to the foreign delegates.
Mr. Balfour said:

Mr. Chairman: You have invited
those who desire to continue the
discussion which began on Satur-
day, last. I think it would be very
unfortunate if we were to allow
the events of Saturday to pass
without some further observation
on the part of those to whom you,
Mr. Chairman, addressed your
speech and let for any reason
which I shall venture to explain
in a moment, I am the first to
take up the challenge, it is be-
cause of all the powers here as-
sembled the country which I rep-
resent is, as everybody knows, the
most intimately interested in all
naval questions.

Statesmen of all countries are
beginning to discover that the la-
bors and difficulties of peace are
almost as arduous and require al-
most as great qualities as those
which are demanded for the con-
duct of a successful war.

This struggle to restore the
world to the condition of equi-
librium, so violently interfered
with by five years of war, is one
that taxes and must tax the efforts
of everybody. And I congratulate
you, if I may, Mr. Chairman,
on the fact that you have added
new anniversary which will hence-
forth be celebrated in connection
with the movement toward recon-
struction in the same spirit in
which we welcomed the anniversary
celebrated only a few hours
ago, on the day on which hostil-
ties came to an end. If the 11th
of November in the minds of the
allied and associated powers—in
the minds perhaps not less of all
the neutrals—if that is a date im-
printed on grateful hearts, I think
November 12 will also prove to be
an anniversary welcomed and
thought of in a grateful spirit by
those who in the future shall look
back upon the arduous struggle
now being made by the civilized
nations of the world, not merely
to restore pre-war conditions, but
to see that war conditions shall
never again exist.

I count myself among the for-
tunate of the earth in that I was
present, and to that extent had a
share in the proceedings of last
Saturday. They were memorable
indeed. The secret was admirably
kept. I hope that all the secrets,
so long as they ought to be se-
crets, of our discussions will be
as well kept. In my less sanguine
mood I have doubts. But, how-
ever that may be, the secret in
this case was most admirably kept.
I listened to a speech which I
thought eloquent, appropriate, in
every way a fitting prelude to the
work of the conference which was
about to open or which indeed had
been opened by the President,
without supposing that anything
very dramatic had behind. And
suddenly I became aware, as I
suppose all present became aware,
that they were assisting not
merely at an eloquent and ad-
mirable speech but at a great his-
torical event. It was led up with
such art. The transition seemed
so natural that when the blow fell,
when the speaker, giving to Japan
memorable words which have now
gone round and found an echo
in every quarter of the civilized
world, it came as a shock of pro-
found surprise; it excited the heart
of emotions we have when some
wholly new event suddenly springs
into view, and we felt that a new
chapter in the history of world
reconstruction had been warily
opened.

Mr. Chairman, the absolute sim-
plicity of the procedure, the easy
transition and the great dramatic
climax were the perfection of art,
which shows that the highest art
and the most perfect simplicity
are very often, indeed very com-
monly, combined.

Now, I said I would explain if
I was allowed, why I venture to
rise first to-day to deal with the
subject which is in all our hearts.
As I have hinted, it is because the
British Empire and Great Britain,
these two together, are more pro-
foundly concerned with all that
touches matters naval than it is
possible for any other nation to be,
and this not, believe me, for any
reasons drawn from history or
tradition, but from the hard
brutal necessities of claims and
obvious facts.

There never has been in the history
of the world a great empire
constituted as the British Empire
is. It is a fact no doubt familiar
to everybody whom I am address-

ing at the present moment, but
has everybody whom I am ad-
dressing imaginatively conceived
precisely what the situation of the
British Empire is in this connec-
tion?

Most of my audience are citi-
zens of the United States. The
United States stands solid, im-
penetrable, self-sufficient, all its
lines of communication pro-
tected, doubly protected, com-
pletely protected from any con-
ceivable hostile act. It is not
merely that you are 110,000,000
of population; it is not that you
are the wealthiest country in the
world; it is that the whole con-
figuration of your country, the
geographical position of your
country, is such that you are
wholly immune from the particu-
lar perils to which, from the na-
ture of the case, the British Em-
pire is subject.

Supposing, for example, that
your Western States, for whose
safety you are responsible, were
suddenly removed 10,000 miles
across the sea. Supposing that you
found that the very heart of your
empire, the very heart of this
great State, was a small, a
crowded, island depending for
overseas trade not merely, not
chiefly, for its luxuries, but de-
pending upon overseas communi-
cation for the raw material of
those manufactures by which its
superabundant population lives,
depending upon the same overseas
communication for the food upon
which they subsist. Supposing it
was a familiar thought in your
minds that there never were at
any moment of the year within
the limits of your State more than
seven weeks' food for the popu-
lation and that that food had to be
relied upon by overseas communi-
cation. Then if you thought of
that picture, and if you will see all
that it implies and all that it car-
ries with it, you will understand
why it is that every citizen of the
British Empire, whether he comes
from the far dominions of the Pa-
cific, whether he comes from the
small island in the North Sea,
never can forget that it is by sea
communication that he lives and
that without sea communications
he and the empire to which he be-
longs would perish.

Now, gentlemen, do not
suppose that I am uttering
mere platitudes. I am uttering
facts. I am uttering the facts of
my empire. Far from it. We are
strong, I hope, in the vigorous life
of its constituent parts. We are
strong, I hope, in the ardent pa-
triotism which binds us all to-
gether. But this is not the point.
The point is obvious to everybody
who reflects. It is present in the
minds of our enemies, if we have
enemies. Do not let it be forgot-
ten by our friends.

These reflections, with your
kindness, I have indulged in in
order to explain why it is that I
am addressing you at the present
time. We have had to consider,
and we have considered, the great
scheme laid before you by your
chairman. We have considered it
with admiration and approval. We
agree with it in spirit and in prin-
ciple. We look to it as being the
basis of the greatest reform in
the matter of armament and pre-
paration for war that has ever been
conceived or carried out by cou-
rage and patriotism of statesmen.
I do not pretend, of course, to
pretend that this is the only
this or any other scheme, by what-
ever genius it may have been con-
ceived, can deal with every sub-
ject; can cover the whole ground
of international reconstruction. It
would be folly to make the at-
tempt. But it would be folly to
pretend that the attempt has yet
been made in any single scheme,
as was clearly explained by the
Secretary of State on Saturday.
The scheme deals, and deals only,
with three nations which own the
largest fleets at present in the
world. It therefore, necessarily,
omits all consideration for the time
being of those European nations
who have diminished their fleets,
and who at present have no desire,
and I hope never will have any de-
sire, to own fleets beyond the in-
cessant that nations of honor and
national defence require.

Again, it does not touch a ques-
tion which every man coming from
Europe must feel to be a question of
immense and almost paramount
importance. I mean the heavy bur-
den of land armaments. That is
left on one side, to be dealt with
by other schemes and in other
ways. What it does is surely one
of the biggest things that has ever
yet been done by constructive
statesmanship. It does deal with
the three great fleets of the world,
and in a great spirit in which it
deals with those fleets, in the pro-

Conference Refers Naval Adjustment to Technical Experts of Powers.